

British Group Seeks Help of Liberals in U. S.

F. W. Pethwick Lawrence Heads Delegation to Conference to Take Place Here October 24 and 25

Declare Rights Menaced

Defence of the Realm Act Is Chief Target of Complaints of the Visitors

At an informal luncheon given at the City Club by the Civil Liberties Bureau to a small group of English Liberals and Laborites, who arrived direct from England by way of Canada yesterday, to take part in a conference of American and English Liberals, which will be held in the Hotel Commodore October 24 and 25, F. W. Pethwick Lawrence, a noted British economist, stated that Great Britain would have little difficulty in repaying its financial debt to the United States.

"Since the debt owed to Great Britain," explained Mr. Lawrence, who is also one of the leaders of the feminist movement in England, "is greater than the debt it owes, your country, since there is no question of bankruptcy in our country I can see no reason why we should find it difficult to repay your country. Our debt to you is, I think, between \$5,000,000,000 and \$6,000,000,000, while our internal wealth alone is roughly \$100,000,000,000."

The members of the group were W. N. Ever, foreign editor of "The London Daily Herald"; Mr. Lawrence, B. N. Langdon Davies, N. A., president of the Cambridge Union and ex-aminer of the Scottish Board of Education, and Mrs. Monica Ever, also of "The London Daily Herald." Holford Knight, noted English lawyer, who arrived in this country several weeks ago, also was present.

Mr. Langdon Davies explained the purpose of both the trip and proposed conference to be an attempt to get together with the American Liberals in an effort to regain "the constitutional liberties that we have lost both in England and in America. The one thing we have had in common is the Anglo-American tradition of liberty and we must fight to regain what we have lost during the war."

"Why, in Great Britain," he said, "there has been a complete loss of civil liberties. In the sense that the government may stop anyone from saying or doing anything because of the fear in which the defense of the realm act is held. While it is true that the government does not use that act often, there is no telling when it may. One is always in constant apprehension. What we want to do is to organize two groups that will work both in England and America, let us say cooperatively, so that we may each know that is going on in our respective countries."

Mr. Langdon Davies said he expected that by next April, when the Lloyd George government tackles the yearly budget it is not at all improbable that a Labor government may come into being. It was his opinion that Ireland's salvation lies in a Labor government in England.

Mrs. Ever, foreign editor of "The London Daily Herald," the leading labor journal in England, said England's policy toward Soviet Russia is still undefined although one group in the government is for recognition, while the other is against it. "Both groups are equally balanced," he said, "so that a decision will probably not be made for some time."

Mr. Lawrence said women in England, now that they are facing political duties, are more interested in their relationship to industry than anything else.

"They want to know to what extent they will be excluded from certain trades," he said, "while the matter of equal pay for work usually done by men is another subject for wide discussion. The relationship between marriage and divorce is attracting a lot of attention from the newly franchised English women. It is true that the present law does not permit women under thirty years of age to vote, but that law should be amended and probably will be."

Holford Knight compared the American espionage act with the English defense of the realm act and said the espionage act was actually founded on the latter, although it is more drastic in its provisions.

It was announced by Albert De Silver, director of the Civil Liberties Bureau, that prominent Englishmen in favor of this movement are Jerome K. Jerome, John M. W. McKelvey, Arnold Bennett, Israel Zangwill, G. Bernard Shaw, C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Lord Buckmaster, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Among those in favor of the movement in America are Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Victor Soreham, the Rev. Percy Sweeney Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Roscoe Pound, Felix Frankfurter, Walter Lippman, Herbert Croly and Frederick C. Howe, ex-Commissioner of Immigration.

Hines Denies Allowing Road to Become Unsafe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Replying to a claim of J. M. Herbert, president of the St. Louis-Southwestern railroad of Texas, that the railroad administration had allowed the cotton belt lines in Texas to become unsafe through neglect, Director General Hines to-day wrote the Texas Railroad Commission that the government had done "enough to keep the property in safe condition notwithstanding the exceedingly poor condition of the property at the beginning of Federal control."

Mr. Hines said he welcomed inquiry by the Texas Commission and offered to send a railroad administration representative to give information.

Germ of New War In Shantung Pact, Warns Dr. Ferguson

Legal Adviser to Chinese President Pleads With America to Amend Plan; Japanese Guile Charged

Warning that improper settlement of the Shantung question may disturb the future peace of the world, Dr. John Ferguson, legal adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic, pleaded yesterday afternoon at the luncheon of the League of Free Nations Associations at the Hotel Commodore that America should stand by China.

"The situation as it now stands is no settlement," declared Dr. Ferguson. "It is the beginning of all trouble; there is no peace in it. The only way for America is to amend the treaty."

Everett Colby, named on the programme as the speaker "who will present the point of view of the Administration," asserted:

"If you fail to grant the award to Japan do you help China? No! Japan

is in legal possession of Shantung. If you refuse it to her it means war. When Dr. Ferguson had concluded his address—Mr. Colby having preceded him—Mr. Colby arose and said it was better to ratify the treaty now and then let China, by means of the league of nations, assert her just claim. When he sat down Dr. Ferguson declared: "China will drive out Japan with her boycott and the help of American opinion."

"I shall not defend as absolutely just the Shantung award," said Mr. Colby, in his address, "with reference to the treaties of 1898 and 1915. It is better for the world to grant temporarily the demands of Japan than to scrap the whole treaty."

"In 1919 the award of German rights in Shantung to Japan is so bad, why didn't the Chinese protest in 1914?"

"I am greatly disappointed at the way the treaty and the league of nations were taken up at Paris," said Dr. Ferguson. "The Shantung award is unjust because it is in direct conflict with the treaties in regard to the territory. Japan, in her ultimatum to Germany, August 15, 1914, said her aim was to make a restoration to China of her territory, especially Kiao-Chau."

Japanese Grip Closing

"Japan has not done this. She has spread herself all over the province of Shantung and is making it difficult as to restoration to China. Japan is making every effort, since the taking of Kiao-Chau, to strengthen her hold so as to make less possible her dispossession."

"Japan has from 50,000 to 100,000 Japanese in the province, part of her gendarmes and of her army. Many of them are in uniform, and they are dominating the Chinese in every way. What the Paris conference did was to transfer the German rights to Japan, and the result was that Japan got more than Germany actually held in Shantung."

"Japan's dependence always has been on the good will of the American people. We have never taken a foot of Japan's territory. Our attitude should be the same toward China in giving her what she has asked. Japan has received unmentionable benefits from us, and she should be the last to say that we should approve her possession of Shantung."

S. Z. Wood, a Chinese student at Columbia University, compared the status of Alsace-Lorraine before the war with the Shantung award. "Shantung is more unjust, more unjust and more immoral than the case of Alsace-Lorraine," he declared. "If justice is not done Shantung is destined to be the cause of a future war."

Sinn Fein Leaders Deny They Will Take Oath of Allegiance

Ridicule the Statement That They Will Appeal to Parliament; Cabinet Committed to Ulster's Exclusion

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—Sinn Fein leaders here ridicule the statement that they will demand a hearing at the bar of Parliament, or are prepared to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain. They say their mandate from the Irish people is for the establishment of an Irish republic, and nothing else.

"If Ireland had self-determination and declared for an independent monarchy, with George V. or any one else as King," some say, "we would accept his decision, but there is no such prospect."

New York Tribune European Bureau (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Ireland is watching developments in London closely. The Sinn Feiners are reported to be preparing an emphatic "No" to what is believed will be the government's suggestion for a settlement. The nationalist press of Ireland is pessimistic over the new effort which will begin with the meeting of the Cabinet committee Tuesday to settle the Irish question.

It is assumed that the Cabinet is committed to the possibly permanent exclusion of unionist Ulster, and the South Irish press emphasizes the statement that any plan based on that principle has not the slightest chance of success.

Although the government has announced that the decision to attempt a settlement has not been hastily taken, it is a fact that if nothing is done, the Home Rule act, which became a law in the autumn of 1914, and which was suspended for the duration of the war, automatically becomes effective with the final ratification of peace. Meanwhile the whole problem has changed, and the measure which five years ago might have settled the Irish question is now repudiated as wholly inadequate.

There are two policies. One, represented by Lord Robert Cecil, would proceed along the strict lines of self-determination. It would deal with Ulster as the peace conference dealt

with the Slovenes, and allow each county of Ulster to vote itself in or out of the excepted area, and to this excepted area would apply a system of government similar to that existing in Scotland. It would become an outlying portion of Great Britain, which might or might not link itself with the remainder of Ireland. At a later date it would be represented in the British Parliament on the same footing as the rest of the country. The objection to this solution is that it cuts the body of Ireland in two.

The alternative plan, proposed by Sir Edward Carson, is to take the province of Ulster as the famous covenant took it, and exempt it from the machinery of the Irish Parliament, providing at the same time some means by which common affairs could be discussed and settled by mutual consent, with the power to extend this machinery and, if desired, to join later, on terms decided by itself, in a common system of government with the three other provinces.

Such an arrangement seems to the unbiased view more elastic than the first scheme. Ulster contains two Catholics to every three Protestants, so the minority would be well able to take care of itself.

Robbed of Life Savings, Watchman Kills Self

Felled While at Work, Chases Thief; Chooses Death Rather Than Tell His Family

Joseph Pagaret, night watchman at the Clifton Paper Mills, at Clifton, N. J., usually carried in an inside pocket a sum larger than was held in the company's safe. Last night he went to work with his life's savings, slightly more than \$1,500, in his vest pocket.

During the evening a visitor at the mills found that the watchman had disappeared. A pool of blood in the middle of the floor led away in a tiny trail, evidently left by a man in rapid flight. The visitor followed it to the Passaic River, across the river, through a field and to a mill pond. There he found the body of Pagaret, his pockets torn and reversed, his money gone.

When the tragedy was pieced together, bit by bit, it was found that Pagaret had been knocked down and robbed. When he recovered consciousness and realized that his savings had been taken, he is believed to have given chase, swam the Passaic River, and, on finding that he could not overtake the robbers, took his own life, rather than report the loss of his savings to his family.

To the Traveling Public

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